A

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

An *Engliſh* NOBLEMAN

AND A

GENTLEMAN of *Middleſex*;

ON THE AFFAIRS OF

IRELAND, &c.

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BETWEEN AN

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN

AND A

GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLESEX,

ON THE AFFAIRS OF

IRELAND;

PARTICULARLY

The BILL for limitting the DURATION of PARLIAMENTS.

Envy not thou the oppreſſor,
And chuſe none of his ways. PROV. c. 3. v. 31.

DUBLIN:
Re-printed from the LONDON EDITION.

TO THE

READER.

I Think it neceſſary to inform the reader, that the following dialogue is the ſubſtance of a converſation between a noble lord of G——t B——n, and a gentleman of Middleſex, both marked for the greateſt candor, good ſenſe, and public ſpirit; the one I ſhall call Lord FRANKLEY, and the other Mr. TRUE BRITON, and as I had the honour of being preſent at the conference, and by the indulgence of both, was permitted to take down in ſhort-hand all that paſſed; and to make any uſe of the contents, I ſhould judge for the public ſervice. To you, my countrymen, as the higheſt teſtimony of my ſincereſt love and affection, I commit the following pages.

THE PUBLISHER.

THE PRINTER TO THE READER.

HERE I am to inform the reader (and it is with the deepeſt concern with which I do it) that the gentleman who had taken notes of what paſſed between his two illuſtrious friends, was carried off by a fever, before he had put the whole into regular form for the preſs; it is therefore to be hoped, that the noble lord and his friend, will ſoon enable the printer to give the public the remainder of their intereſting converſation; which he promiſes to communicate whenſoever they in their great goodneſs (which he flatters himſelf will be ſoon) ſhall be pleaſed to put it in his power.

A

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

LORD FRANKLEY and Mr. TRUE BRITON.

Ld. F. IT is with the utmoſt pleaſure I embrace my friend, after ſo long an abſence from his native country—when did you arrive?

T. B—N. I embarked at Dublin laſt Wedneſday, and arrived in this town about two hours ago.

Ld. F. Upon my word you are a man of expedition; I am perfectly happy in meeting my friend in the ſame good health and ſpirits he uſed to bear about him. Have you brought your heart ſafe and ſound from that country of angels; where the females are characterized not only for the moſt exquiſite beauty, but the moſt unſoiled virtue; where a cuckold is as rare a thing to be found, as a ſnake, or a toad?

T. B—N. I thank my ſtars all is ſafe, which you will doubtleſs ſay is the higheſt proof of my fortitude: for, to ſpeak the truth, the women are exceedingly handſome, and (excepting a few rantipole dames) not much departed from the primitive ſimplicity of our honeſt grandmothers; but I am reſolved whenever I enter into the connubial

ſtate, which as yet I do not think of, to chuſe a partner in my own country.

Ld. F. But I am amazed that you who have a ſoul replete with ſenſibility, ſhould in the midſt of temptation, have been able to preſerve your firmneſs.

T. B—N. To my own weakneſs, Iconfeſs, though my heart is not altogether as pliable as wax; yet I was once or twice in danger of being abſolutely melted down; but as I left my native land, merely from a motive of duty, as well as curioſity, to enquire into the ſtate of a country, under the ſame government with ourſelves, I was determined to let no ſoft connection interfere with my main object, and therefore never ſuffered myſelf to be led too far into any female engagement; in ſhort, buſineſs employed me, and buſineſs let me tell you, will ever prove the beſt guard of the human heart.

Ld. F. You were always a man of ſteadineſs, and you have given the higheſt evidence of the ſtrength of your mind, by withſtanding thoſe dear impulſes of nature, which have ſo often beat all the powers of philoſophy out of the field.—But to the point, and therefore if you are now at leiſure, I ſhall be glad to receive from lips of truth, an account of that country, which hath taken up your attention for two years paſt.

T. B—N. To treat this ſubject to your lordſhip's ſatisfaction, I muſt beg a little time to methodize the notes I have taken, which I hope to be able to do in a couple of days, and then I will wait on your lordſhip, and lay ſuch obſervations before you, as occur to me, and which I conceive material.

Ld. F. Then, my friend, I will for the preſent bid you adieu, as I have, upon recollection, a call of buſineſs about this hour at the Royal Exchange.

T. B—N. Adieu, my dear lord.———

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In a few days after theſe two worthy perſonages met again, and the Dialogue went on as follows.

Ld. F. Now, my friend, I am to call upon you for the performance of your promiſe.

T. B—N. I ſhall be happy in obeying your lordſhip's commands.

And firſt, I muſt obſerve, that under ſuch a conſtitution as our's, where the people influence ſo large a ſhare of the government, I have ever thought it the higheſt diſgrace to our Engliſh gentry, to be ſo utterly ignorant, as they generally are, of the true ſtate of their own country. Can a little Greek, or Latin, and a tour to foreign parts, (ſuppoſing the beſt) to view churches, pictures, medals, &c. Can theſe, I aſk, ever qualify a man to make a uſeful repreſentative of a free people? This is denominated ſeeing the world—but can an Engliſhman know the world, when he is ignorant of the true ſtate of England, and its appendages? which (according to the ingenious Hurd) truly comprehends all that can be juſtly called the world to him—or, ſuppoſing our gentry never to viſit the European continent, can a gentleman of fortune, and rank, be enabled as a legiſlator, to judge of the general intereſt of Britain when the ſcenes of his enquiries have, perhaps extended no farther than the borough he repreſents, or the environs of the place of his nativity? Hence it is that all our ideas are local, and that inſtead of proving a true repreſentative of the whole nation, a man of this ſort thinks only of the intereſt, of poſſibly, the moſt inſignificant ſpot belonging to it. This ſyſtem might have done tolerably well in the days of our forefathers; but now, that commerce is in fact the leading principle of all wiſe ſtates, and there is an eſtabliſhed rivalſhip for ſuperiority in

that important article, which is, or ought to be conſidered as the corner ſtone of all power, how is it poſſible for any man to form an adequate judgment of the commerce of theſe nations, without a full and proper inveſtigation of the means of attaining to that knowledge? Let me aſk, then, how few amongſt us have ever conſidered this point in the light it deſerves? And what partial determinations muſt there be in the great council of the nation, and what irreconcilable oppoſition amongſt our repre———s when they enter upon the great taſk of legiſlation with ignorance, biaſs, and perhaps the moſt unſurmountable prejudices? Miniſters may have knowledge ſufficiently enlarged, and hearts great and honeſt enough, to comprehend, and to wiſh to be able to purſue the general welfare—but when every man is to be gratified in his favourite point, of ſacrificing the general good, to the local pitiful follies of himſelf and his conſtituents, where is the miniſter that can hope to ſtand againſt ſuch a battery? And hence it is, that the greateſt miniſters have in deſpair given up the true intereſts of Britain to the abſurd prejudices of Engliſhmen?

Even Walpole, whoſe heart was not overloaded with patriotiſm, hath often declared, that he knew what was right, but the people of England would not let him purſue it, and that as he could not cure their follies, the ſtruggle was to no purpoſe.

But in theſe times, when neceſſity preſſes, when wars, or the alarms of wars, call for all the nerves of Britain, to ſecure our trade, our liberties, and our influence; when learning, and the conſequence of learning, good ſenſe, hath influenced the minds of Britons, and it is to be preſumed, inſpired them with virtues unknown to former ages; when all political as well as religious deliriums, are (let us flatter ourſelves) at length ſubſided into ſtrict ſober

duty,

duty, and real patriotiſm, may we not juſtly entertain hopes, that Engliſhmen will act upon a more enlarged and generous bottom, and take in at one view the whole circle of Britiſh advantages? that they will no longer be governed by local, mean, and paltry conſiderations—but that each repreſentative of this noble country, will for the future look upon himſelf, not as a partial but a general repreſentative of the whole nation; not as bound to this, or that, particular ſpot of Great Britain, but obliged in honour, in conſcience, and in moral duty, for the compleat diſcharge of the great truſt repoſed in him, to forward the health, the vigour, and proſperity of the whole community? But without knowledge who can act rightly? and as the ſcience of trade, and general principles of commerce, are only to be acquired, like other ſciences, by ſtudy, experience, and uſing adequate endeavours for that purpoſe; is it to be imagined that men can come to the knowledge of the true intereſt of Br—n, without applying to the proper means of attaining to it? and what properer means can be uſed, than at an age of diſcretion, and prudence, to make a tour of buſineſs, and enquiry, into every part of theſe countries, that is, at preſent, or that has the capability, of becoming the ſeat of conſiderable trade, and manufacture? Hence we ſhall be able to judge, where ſuch or ſuch a branch of manufacture, may be improved in its preſent circumſtances, or carried on in ſome other part, with greater advantage to the kingdom in general.

What we hear from others we may be deceived in—Merchants will not give us fair accounts of matters wherein their own profit is concerned, for the leading idea of every merchant (ſays dean Tooker) is his own gain; therefore caution is neceſſary, and we ſhould be ever on our guard, not

to lend an implicit belief to all they tell us.—But the man who ſees things with his own eyes, if he hath not a feeble underſtanding indeed, will not eaſily become the dupe of miſrepreſentation. Thus Engliſh gentlemen will qualify themſelves for legiſlators by knowing the true intereſt of the kingdom; and when they have once attained to that knowledge, the heart, (if not dreadfully warped by corruption) will certainly promote it. But in the preſent mode of education who can wonder when we find partiality and ignorance in the great national council? when we find laws often counteracting every principle of reaſon, driving away our manufacturers, and tending to ſupply our moſt inveterate enemies, with, perhaps, the primums of the chiefeſt branches of our home commerce; of which ſome of the wool laws afford the moſt pregnant proofs. Before I proceed, my lord, let me know, if theſe ſentiments, are, in your lordſhip's opinion, well founded, or not?

Ld. F. It is evident, that trade is, or ought to be, the capital object of G—t B—n, and of conſequence, that Britiſh gentlemen, who are to be our law makers, and to form regulations for the conducting our commerce, ought to be trained np to a perfect knowledge, of that which is the foundation of every thing, that can give us any weight, or conſideration, in the world. Therefore proceed.

T. B—N. England, Scotland, and Ireland, ſeem to be intended by Providence, for a union of intereſt and empire; they could never preſerve themſelves in a ſeparate ſtate.—Feeble in independence, and each unconnected with the others, they muſt fall an eaſy prey to ſome powerful invader;—but conſolidated in intereſt, and government, they may bid defiance to the whole world. But then all home meaſures muſt be founded on juſtice; inteſtine

teſtine animoſities muſt be drove far from us—by an equal, fair, and impartial adminiſtration, founded on the true principles of liberty, the three countries muſt be conſidered as one, no rivalſhip of intereſt ſhould be ever endured, ſince the gains of one are truly the gains of all. And the inſtant that partial policy prevails, and makes a ſeparation of intereſts, from that moment the head and members are at variance, and the body politic in danger of decay, at leaſt can never arrive at that full ſtate of vigour, and health, which its natural ſtamina would certainly produce.

As a ſtate (ſays an eminent writer) it is not of a halfpenny ſignificance to Great Britain, whether the merchants of Briſtol, or the merchants of Liverpool grow moſt into opulence, and undoubtedly as a nation, the only queſtion is, how much Great Britain gets by the whole of her trade; and how its increaſe can be beſt promoted. The fluctuating intereſts of individuals are not to be regarded. Rivalſhips probably ever will ſubſiſt between commercial and manufacturing towns—but the ſtate (if it is wiſe) will ever look upon them with an eye of abſolute indifference, as the province of government is to take care of the proſperity and happineſs not of a part, but of the whole community. Were a man to ſwathe up, and bandage all the limbs of his body, except one, in order to throw the more juices and nouriſhment into that favourite part—in what a corrupt ſtate would he ſoon find the whole human œconomy, tending every moment to debility and putrefaction?

Ireland is as much a part of the home dominions, as Yorkſhire, Wiltſhire, or any other county of Great Britain—whatever Ireland gets by trade, is as ſure to circulate, and mix in the general maſs

of gain, ariſing from Britiſh commerce, and to promote as much, and with as quick returns, the dignity, the importance and wealth, of Great Britain, as the gains ariſing from the trade of any city or town in England.

The people of Ireland are deſirous, and will ever find it their intereſt, to ſweat and labour for the advantage of the mother country—but ſuch is our infatuation! ſuch our narrow unpatriotick ſelfiſhneſs! that we will not ſuffer them, though every ſhilling got by Ireland is ſure in a few months to centre in Great Britain—and ſo the caſe muſt ever be, as the ſeat of government, from the nature of things, cannot fail to draw after it every man who hath the leaſt ingredient of vanity, ambition or pleaſure, in his compoſition: And experience demonſtrates that this reaſoning is not problematical, as two thirds of the rents of Ireland centre annually in Great Britain. But, my lord, tho' what I have thrown out on this head would uncontrovertibly prove the ſoundeſt policy, yet to gratify the abſurdity of my countrymen, I ſhall on the preſent occaſion content myſelf with inſiſting only on the woollen trade of Great Britain, and the neceſſity there is, in order to deſtroy all foreign rivalſhip in that valuable branch, to give the people of Ireland a proper latitude in that manufacture; and that for this unanſwerable reaſon, that nothing elſe can ever prevent the French from getting Iriſh wool—and ſurely it cannot be a moment's queſtion, whether the French or the Iriſh (that is ourſelves) are the fitteſt perſons to be encouraged.

Miniſters, contrary to their own ſentiments, have often been obliged to adopt the wildeſt remonſtrances of the people of England, and to appoint guard-ſhips, and ſuffer the ſevereſt penal laws to be enacted, to prevent the French from coming at Iriſh wool—but alas! what were all theſe but

duplicity

duplicity in the miniſter, and ſottiſhneſs in the people? when it is as clear as the ſun, that all ſchemes of prevention muſt prove inadequate, till we make it the intereſt of the people of Ireland to keep their wool at home, and that is only to be done by giving them liberty to manufacture it themſelves—and it is equally certain, that France cannot carry on this trade with any tolerable effect to hurt us, without either the wool of G— B—— or Ireland. I ſhall only add, that the people of England muſt be the blindeſt of all nations to their own intereſt, if they perſevere any longer in the ſame ruinous meaſures.

Ld. F. This is a ſubject that hath long employed my thoughts—and I am at length convinced not only from my own reaſon, but from the judgments of ſome of the honeſteſt, moſt knowing, and moſt reſpectable of our own commercial writers—as Decker, Tooker, &c. &c. who all coincide with your ſentiments, that neceſſity, and neceſſity only, will at laſt bring us to our right ſenſes.

T. B—N. One thing more, it may be expedient, to add upon this ſubject, and therefore, let it be remarked, that almoſt throughout all France, the inhabitants have no fuel, but timber, and for this reaſon, they are under the neceſſity of watching carefully their foreſts (many of which are not leſs in circumference than 50 or 60 miles) this article is of ſuch high conſequence, that it demands the moſt attentive eye of government, nor is there a police in France better regulated than what regards this particular—by this means an evil ariſes to the inhabitants, which muſt for ever prevent the wool of France from proving a good ſtaple. I mean their being neceſſitated for fear of the wolves, to houſe their ſheep; which of courſe deſtroys the fleece. However, with our wool they contrive to mix up a conſiderable part of their own, and to make

make a fabrick, which paſſes off tolerably well; but without our wool, their own is worth nothing. It is impoſſible on the continent to prevent the miſchiefs ariſing from theſe voracious animals—for extirpation (as in an iſland) is not in the power of man—what frenzy then poſſeſſes our neighbours to ſuffer the wool of Ireland to be worked up by the French, in preference to the Iriſh?

As to the very fine cloaths, compoſed entirely of Spaniſh wool, it is not in our power to deprive the French of that manufacture; but if Spain ſhould ever be ſufficiently populated to carry on that manufacture themſelves, 'tis highly probable they will ſoon make a monopoly of it—and notwithſtanding the family compact (which it is not likely can be of any long duration) will chuſe to keep it entirely to themſelves, and of courſe exclude France with the reſt of the world from participating in it. But be that as it may, the leſs fine branches of that manufacture, are ſurely of the higheſt conſequence to us, and deſerve our particular attention.

Ld. F. Let me now beſeech you to proceed to a further account of what you think material.

T. B—N. I muſt requeſt your lordſhip's indulgence to attend an affair of great conſequence to a worthy family in ſome diſtreſs, who expect me about this hour; but if your lordſhip's leiſure will permit, I will take a breakfaſt with you to-morrow morning, when we will renew the ſubject.

Ld. F. I will never abridge the higheſt pleaſure that my friend can have, that of doing good, ſo for this time adieu, and to-morrow I will expect you.

T. B—N. I will be with you early; adieu, my dear lord.

The next morning after breakfaſt the converſation was renewed as follows.

T. B—N. In order to come at a more ſpeedy know-

knowledge of the true ſtate of Ireland (which upon the whole I muſt tell you, contains more fine harbours, bays, noble rivers, magnificent lakes, variety of ſoils, and rich minerals, than any country, for its ſize, for aught I know, in the univerſe) I went firſt to the capital, which I own exceeded my expectation; for many of the ſtreets are well built, and laid out to anſwer all the ends of convenience as well as ornament. The college, lying-in-hoſpital, old-mens-hoſpital, Stephens's-hoſpital, work-houſe, barracks, parliament-houſe, Eſſex-bridge, &c. &c. are publick buildings that would do honour to any city in Europe. Leinſter-houſe is a noble ſtructure, and well ſuits the rank and virtues of the illuſtrious proprietor, who by living at home, and ſpending his large income with magnificence, rectitude and dignity in his native country, is juſtly intitled to the reſpect and affection of every true patriot.

The nobility and gentry in general, may be ſaid to be well houſed, and their tables and equipages, rather exceeding their ſtation and rank in life, than any way derogating from them. In ſhort, I found myſelf in a week's time in an intimate ſociety with all the firſt people of the country—I had more invitations than I could poſſibly manage—Sumptuous dinners, good wines, balls, cards and feſtivity of all ſorts, made me imagine myſelf in the prince of Abiſſinia's kingdom of pleaſure—and I think I never ſaw a more generous, good humoured and elegant hoſpitality.

The men in power ſqueezed me by the hand, offered me every poſſible ſervice, and talked to me with the levity of wild boys; the b—ps and j——s helped to fill the ladies routs, chatted to the young girls, played cards with the old dames of quality, and were as gallant and alert as the livelieſt embroidered coxcombs.

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In a word, there did not appear a vapour or blue devil in the whole circle of my acquaintance—thus, after having ſpent about three weeks in this round of diſſipation, and viſited every thing worth ſeeing in the metropolis and its environs—I found this revelling kind of life would not anſwer my original ſcheme of ſeeing the country—and being obliged to confine myſelf after a ſevere debauch with a ſet of very jovial old fellows, of great power and leading conſequence—I began to reflect on the motive of my journey, and determined to quit this ridiculous ſcene as faſt as I could. I was ſoon after ſtrengthened in this reſolution, by an accidental acquaintance I made with a young gentleman of conſiderable fortune, who by being educated in England, had conceived the higheſt reverence for the principles of the B—h government. This gentleman happened to lodge in the ſame houſe with me, and during my confinement, my landlord having invited me to take ſhare of his dinner, I had the good fortune to find this amiable perſon a gueſt at the ſame table, and from a ſympathy of diſpoſitions, we ſoon contracted the moſt ſincere and perfect amity for each other.

To this gentleman, or in the true ſenſe of the word, this friend, (for ſo I ſhall call him for the future) I immediately communicated the deſign of my viſit to Ireland—and begged his advice and aſſiſtance to form for me a proper plan of operation—he embraced me with ardor, and ſpoke as follows.

Never was my heart filled with greater pleaſure than at this inſtant: I have at length found what my ſoul hath been long ſeeking for, a man capable of friendſhip—and yet ſurely the imagination is not abſurd—to ſuppoſe that private friendſhip may be reared on the bonds of general ſociety—but when we come to be united under the liberal and generous principles of a free government—where every man's

man's true intereſt muſt conſiſt in the conſervation of the lives, liberties and properties of the whole ſtate—where the ſmalleſt violence committed on the meaneſt individual, is a violence committed on the moſt exalted member, and may be made a precedent to do him equal injury, where a union of intereſts may naturally be preſumed to create a union of affections; who could wonder if the whole ſtate were founded in amity? and yet where is there a ſociety where real friendſhip is more rare to be met with?

Were theſe things ſo in the days of our forefathers?—they were not—but the true reaſon why they were not ſo (for human nature was always the ſame) is that the ſame temptations to ingratitude, and black breaches of truſt (private as well as public) did not ſubſiſt in the times of our grandfathers—miniſters had little to give, and p—s were only convened for purpoſes of a public nature—the ſtate was free from debt—and a lucrative employment ſcarce to be found—but now luxury hath opened all the ſluices of corruption—baniſhed or debilitated all love of country, and debaſed the genius of Britain into the moſt puerile effeminacy, and ſordid motives of action—the public is looked upon in the light of a common proſtitute! opened to all the riotous and abandoned children of a ſtate! Vice hath a thouſand mouths and will not ſtarve—for even the intrails of a mother, will not be ſpared by a debauched, luxurious and degenerate progeny. O! my friend, where ſhall an honeſt man turn himſelf to be ſafe? where ſhall he ſearch for friendſhip, in a ſociety where the public is the avowed and lawful prey of all ranks of men? for who can gainſay—that public depredation and private friendſhip are incompatible?

I was born (continued he) in this land, but was nurtured and educated in your's. My paternal eſtate (which

(which was a grant from the crown for ſervices performed by my anceſtors, in the ſettling an Engliſh government here) lies in the provinces of Ulſter and Leinſter—and I have been for theſe three years paſt, cultivating a large tract of wild country, with all the aſſiduity in my power; but before I arrived here, with a view of making it the place of my reſidence, I ſpent two years in a compleat tour round England and Scotland, during which period, I paſſed two thirds of my time in the company of merchants, farmers and manufacturers—the greener years of my life were allotted to Weſtminſter, Cambridge and Lincoln's Inn; but I profited more, and ſentiments as a free born ſubject, were more enlarged by a year's attendance on the ingenious and my learned *Blackſtone*, than by all my other inſtructors put together. And yet this ingenious gentleman hath his errors: And I do confeſs I am infinitely grieved, that Mr. Blackſtone (the firſt law genius of the world) I mean for good ſenſe without pedantry, ſhould have fallen into an error of the moſt fatal and ruinous tendency—for it is an intuitive truth that the liberties of Great B—n and Ireland, ever muſt go hand in hand together.

On my arrival in this kingdom, my determination was to gain a thorough and compleat knowledge of it, by a progreſs ſimilar to that which I made in Great B—n; but as yet I have not been able to proſecute my intention—and from ſome malign circumſtances peculiar to this country (of which I ſhall give you full intimation) I confeſs I found a repugnance to any further purſuit of the ſame kind; but now I have met with a companion capable of reliſhing ſuch an undertaking, with a heart dilated with benevolence, and ſwelling with true patriotiſm, permit me to embrace you with cordiality, and to beg you will receive me as a partner in this peregrination.

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This generous propoſal gave me the utmoſt pleaſure, and I returned his embrace with the moſt friendly tranſport. He informed me that it would be neceſſary for him to go for a few days to his houſe in the country, which lies about ſeventy miles from Dublin, in order to ſettle ſome affairs before we ſet out on our progreſs—and he requeſted me to accompany him thither, to which I readily conſented. He told me I need give myſelf no trouble with regard to travelling conveniencies, for his carriage and horſes were ready for us—and accordingly we ſoon after quitted the capital, and were ſet down at his Villa in the county of ———. In the evening of the ſecond day after we left Dublin—having paſſed through a beautiful romantic country, and travelled over as fine a road as any in France.

On my arrival at my friend's habitation, I found (though not a ſpacious) yet an elegant and well contrived manſion—ſituated on a riſing ground, and hanging over an enchanting river—the banks of which having been widened and ſloped—and with the aid of ſome well conſtructed and happily imagined caſcades, had the appearance from the houſe, of rather a magnificent current, than a petty mountain ſtream. There was a circuit of hills which bounded the horizon in a ſemicircular form—and roſe about a mile and a half from the houſe, one above another, in the moſt charming variety that can be imagined—thoſe hills are rude and rocky, but interſperſed with ſome well grown timber, and a great deal of wild ſhrubbery.—Upon the ſummit of theſe hills, there are young plantations of almoſt all the different tribes of fir, which in time will probably afford a noble ſolemnity, and ſuperb gloom to the whole proſpect.—The river meanders thro' a fertile bottom about half a mile over, and double that quantity in length, and falls into the valley in full

full view from the houſe, over a perpendicular rocky heighth of near a hundred feet.—My friend in all he was doing looked upon nature as the beſt guide—he hath intermixed amongſt the wild and ſpontaneous productions of the country, lawrels, hollies and a number of other garden ſhrubs, to diverſify the verdure, and make the ſcene more various and pleaſing.—On the ſide of the river where his houſe ſtands, which when he undertook this improvement was a mere heathy mountain, he has incloſed a thouſand acres with a well built wall ſeven feet high, and he is now ſubdividing the ſame into ſeveral ſmaller parks, which communicate with each other, and which he hath already beautified with many plantations, diſpoſed with the greateſt taſte and judgment—and when I left him he had no leſs than ten lime kilns going, in order to forward the culture of this tract of his eſtate, which in all probability will in a few years be reclaimed into as good paſture as any in that country.

Within doors the ſame good ſenſe prevailed—I was charmed with his library, which contained for the quantity the beſt collection of books I had ever met with—all his ſervants ſeemed to obey him with grateful hearts, and with bleſſings in their mouths—and his labourers and the poor of that neighbourhood, adored him as their friend, their patron and protector.

My heart was ſo filled with the happineſs of my friend in thus having made a timely retreat from the great world, and entered into amuſements worthy of a reaſonable being, with a will and power of exerciſing all the virtues of humanity, and never having the chagrin, with which the good Trajan's heart was affected, when he wrote in his diary, *perdidi diem*; I could not avoid uttering to him my warmeſt congratulations on ſo pleaſing a theme;

theme—when to my great ſurprize, he ſhook his head, and with a melancholy countenance, which made the deepeſt impreſſion on me, he aſſured me, that though every thing ſeemed to ſmile about him, he much feared the country he was in, would produce no happineſs to him—I, ſays he, am formed with a milkineſs of boſom, I love virtue, I love my country, but alas! theſe qualities I am greatly apprehenſive; are not calculated for the politicks of this climate; for though I live as you ſee, a uniform inoffenſive life, and have never embarked in any party—(which I have ever looked upon as the bane of all honeſty,) I find ſome great ones conſider me at beſt but a uſeleſs member of ſociety—at leaſt, uſeleſs to them, becauſe I do not embark with fury in forwarding their machinations—I am conſidered as a man of duplicity, quiet, in order to break out like embers, with greater force, whenever my ambition is enlivened by a favourable blaſt. And thus I find neutrality as dangerous as an avowed oppoſition—in ſhort, that which hath been long bruited, and to which I never, till of late, gave any great credit, to my infinite grief, is, I fear, not altogether without foundation; but though I have experienced ſomething of this kind in my own private affairs, having had a moſt violent and unjuſt attack made on my property, by a wretch of the loweſt claſs, as well as to fortune, as character, who is one of the underſtrappers of the leader of this county—whoſe recommendation, or rather nomination of ſheriffs, and country magiſtrates, and conſequently of juries and grand juries, never fails to take place—yet I will ſuſpend my judgment till I have viſited the other parts of the kingdom; and if I find no diſſimilarity in the prevailing ſyſtem of other counties, I moſt certainly ſhall bid adieu to this ill-fated iſland, however bleſſed it may appear in eating,

drinking, and all manner of jollity—yet without law and juſtice, it never can afford comfort to me.

I was ſo much ſurprized at this account, that I immediately requeſted my friend to give me half an hour's conference on the ſubject; and we accordingly retired into his ſtudy, when he went on as follows.

That men ſhould wiſh for ſuperiority, is the fiat of the almighty; but God, who is the fountain of all goodneſs, could not intend, that this paſſion for pre-eminence ſhould be founded in fraud and violence—for if ſo, then the empire of ſatan is only worthy of our emulation—if then this appetite for elevation, is derived from the deity, to accompliſh our wiſhes, we muſt be virtuous—and no power or ſuperiority not founded on natural equity, and ſocial affection, can be a fitting ambition for a reaſonable creature. This is the only true ambition, and thus circumſcribed by truth, and benevolence, produces the nobleſt and moſt uſeful emotions in the human heart—but, on the contrary, when this principle is agitated by ſordid pride, and an inſolent luſt after dominion, and opulence, for the ſake of ſelf only, induces every calamity, and every cauſe, that can attend human nature. As ſocial beings, (if we are wiſe,) we muſt wiſh to live under a conſtitution that ſecures to us our lives—our liberties—our properties—we muſt wiſh to have all thoſe bleſſings depend upon the laws—not on the paſſions, and caprices of changeable mortals. Under our happy conſtitution, the ſubjects are not only ſecured from arbitrary power in the crown, but ſubjects are, or ought to be prevented, from tyrannizing over one another; which of all tyrannys is the moſt galling, and intolerable. And therefore if in I——d

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ſuch a ſyſtem ſhould ever prevail;—If in I——d a few ambitious, avaritious men, ſhould ever be able to make the very forms of the conſtitution, the means of overturning all the rights and liberties of the N——n; If in I——d Sh—fs, and conſequently Ju—s and g—d Ju—s; If in I——d, country Mag——s, and all Min——l and civil officers, from the J—ce of P—ce, down to the petty conſtable, ſhould be invariably appointed, to anſwer the factious purpoſes of a few overgrown leaders, and thereby a regular ſyſtem of oppreſſion and pl—nd—r be eſtabliſhed, can words paint a more miſerable ſtate? And if this N——n ſhould be ever reduced to ſuch a deplorable vaſſalage, what would our P—m—s be? and what redreſs could be hoped for P—m—s not choſen, but appointed by thoſe oppreſſive leaders?—could the ſeeds of commerce ever take root, grow up and flouriſh in a country unprotected by laws—by virtue, or even by common humanity? for then every rogue will have a protector, and every honeſt man be neceſſarily marked for deſtruction. The land of liberty, is the natural ſoil of trade and induſtry; as no man will labour, where the produce of his toil is not ſecured to himſelf and his children.—Now, my friend, though I am not apt to believe all that I hear, and therefore ſhall aſſert nothing for truth, but what ariſes from my own experience, and as in the country, in which I have planted myſelf, I have already experienced much injuſtice, ſlight, and oppreſſion, I ſhall not preſume 'till I have ſeen other parts, to form a general opinion—and therefore ſhall confine myſelf in what at this time I ſhall further add, to evils that may be, rather than to ſuch as really exiſt, and for that purpoſe, I will now lay before you ſome particulars, which as an Engliſhman, you may probably conſider, rather as the fore-

bodings of a gloomy imagination, than to carry any reaſonable cauſe of apprehenſion, or terrors along with them. Let me, in the firſt place, premiſe to you, that however defective our laws and conſtitution are, when compared with thoſe of G—— B———n, yet they will nevertheleſs be found ſufficient to make us a happy, and perhaps in time a flouriſhing people, provided the B——h Leg——re acts upon true and ſolid policy, and that our domeſtic œconomy be regulated by the principles of law and juſtice.

In the firſt place therefore you will be pleaſed to conſider, that two thirds of our nobility and gentry of the greateſt fortunes live out of the kingdom—by which means, the conſequence and followers of thoſe few who remain with us, muſt in proportion encreaſe—and they may therefore in future times adopt what meaſures they pleaſe, without fear of competition—they may model a H—e of C——s to anſwer their own purpoſes, they may bring in whom they pleaſe, and thereby not only command the helm in the abſence of the S——e Gov——r, but command him likewiſe when he is preſent, or get him groaned or [illegible]d out of the kingdom by a deluded ignorant rabble—they may conſtantly appoint Sh——s, and thereby model Jur—s and G—d Jur—s to their own appetites, and by theſe means they may, to gratify their own favourites and ſubaltern commiſſioned jobbers, not only raiſe what money they pleaſe, on the reſpective counties, but commit what injuſtice or oppreſſion they pleaſe on the honeſt refractory; they may appoint none but their own wretched ſlaves and dependants to the great and important truſt of diſtributing juſtice, and preſerving peace in the country—they may eſtabliſh a regular plan of corruption at all the great boards of the kingdom, they may by their power, engroſs all

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the boroughs, wriggle themſelves into all the conſiderable trading corporations, and return m—m—s by a nod as deciſive as the grand ſeignior's, for even the largeſt and moſt opulent counties and cities—they may habituate the people to licentiouſneſs, and a contempt of all laws, to anſwer their own arbitrary views—which in the end muſt prove the deſtruction of all ſocial order, and of courſe of all trade and induſtry; in a word, they may infringe all the rights of a free people, intimidate all virtuous and generous ſpirits, damp all noble emulations, contemn the good opinion of men of truth and integrity, laugh with impunity at all honour and morality—and render a country formed by Providence, for all the bleſſings that this world can afford, the moſt paltry, miſerable ſociety, that the worſt laws, and the vileſt political ſyſtem ever produced. All this—and much more too tedious to mention, may in future times be effected by a few degenerate ſpirits—and in time therefore they ought to be prevented—and ſurely the intereſt of G—— B——n is nearly concerned in taking ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for that purpoſe, for every body knows, that competition begets caution, and the more competitors for power, the better the juſtice of any country will always be maintained; whereas when power is monopolized, (perhaps by one or two families) who are entitled to no natural ſuperiority, nor can claim the leaſt precedence, from either fortune, or good qualities, and that a regular track of corruption comes once to be eſtabliſhed, there is nothing ſo terrible but may be eaſily compaſſed.

And now, continued he, I think it neceſſary, for your information to explain ſhortly to you the powers of the grand juries of Ireland.

And in the firſt place it will be proper to obſerve for that purpoſe, that by the Britiſh conſtitution, the only buſineſs of a grand jury, is to finds bills of indictment againſt criminals, to preſent nuſances, and other offences, and on thoſe preſentments to have bills of indictment framed.

Theſe are the ſimple original powers at common law of grand juries—they remain in England, as they always did, without any addition, or diminution.—In Ireland, the caſe is different, (which hath proved the ſource of the greateſt calamities belonging to that country) About forty years ago, theſe evils began; when the I—h p—ts inveſted grand juries with a power of taxing their counties in certain caſes without limitation, and I might almoſt have ſaid without controul. We have had a Grand Seignior in Ireland, who for twenty-five years together, ruled the whole kingdom by the condeſcenſion of government in the point of ſheriffs, and ſuffering his recommendation invariably to prevail throughout the four provinces.

This road to arbitrary power is the ſmootheſt in the world—and puts the life, liberty, and purſe, of every man in the county, in the power of the perſon, who has influence ſufficient to get the nomination of the ſheriff.

Is it ſo in England? no—in England the roads are repaired by the pariſhes—and by turnpike tolls.—In Ireland chiefly by grand jury preſentments—and the great highways, by turnpikes.—In England new bridges are erected by act of parliament—and old ones repaired, and kept up, by a preſcriptive charge, on particular lands, and manors. In Ireland this is all done by grand juries.—And the ſame as to new roads, county infirmaries, goals—pounds, Bridewells, &c. &c. &c. It muſt not be forgot, that every county hath its treaſurer, which is an office of great profit

fit in ſome counties—and is growing great in every county, by new acts every ſeſſion, to enable grand juries to enlarge their ſalaries—from all which it is evident, that whoever is favoured with the nomination of a ſheriff, may plague, vex, and torture the laws as he thinks fit; for the ſheriff being his dependant, may array the grand-jury according to his patron's will, and pleaſure, and none but the creatures of the great man may be admitted into the roll—and then to work they may go, and deal out their preſentments for roads, bridges, &c. with the moſt abandoned liberality, the petty juries being likewiſe in the power of the ſheriff—whoever dares to diſapprove, may probably ſuffer in life, limb, or eſtate, for his audacity.

But it is ſaid, you have a right to traverſe theſe taxations, if you think them wrong,—that is very true, if you had proper notice what preſentments were intended—but this may not be thought expedient—for the preſentments are only known to the grand jury, who may, and moſt certainly do take all imaginable care to keep them ſecret, I ſuppoſe for fear of ſuch an inconvenience—and therefore till the moment before they are brought into court, to receive the fiat of the judge, the public, as well as his lordſhip, are kept in profound darkneſs. And ſo they generally paſs *ſub ſilentio*, with ſcarce a poſſibility of meeting with the leaſt oppoſition—unleſs there were a regular body of gentlemen in every county to traverſe in a lump every preſentment of the aſſizes—which a public ſpirited gentleman did in a certain county for two aſſizes running—but he ſoon grew tired of the occupation, and the eſtabliſhed trade of jobb——g goes on—though every traverſe that was tried, went for him.

Thus the country may, and generally is, heavily loaded, with taxes, raiſed without their conſent, by twenty-three men, nominated by the ſheriff, or rather by the ſheriff's patron, and that without the leaſt check—for indeed the grand j——s of Ireland are leſs controuled in their powers of taxation, than even the parl——t itſelf—which cannot raiſe a ſhilling without the conſent of the three eſtates, and going through all the forms of parliamentary uſage—where the ſubject hath ſufficient notice, to take all neceſſary meaſures, to defeat an improper or hurtful impoſition.

Many learned gentlemen have indeed made it a queſtion, how far delegates have a right to ſubſtitute in their own room, any body of men to command the purſe of the nation: which they inſiſt is incommunicable; and of conſequence, ought not, nor cannot, under our conſtitution, be transferred, or legally exerciſed, by any but the com——s in parliament aſſembled.—Let others decide upon this queſtion, for moſt certainly it is a delicate, and a nice one.

In the preſent condition of the nation the boroughs are moſtly in a monopolized ſtate—but the counties in appearance are open and free—but then the county leaders by the obſequiouſneſs of government with reſpect to ſheriffs, and conſequently juries and g—juries—not to omit—country magiſtrates—no, nor thoſe bluſtering uſeleſs gentry (particularly in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, (called militia colonels, may erect an abſolute empire over the freeholders, and eſtabliſh a moſt numerous band of petty ty——ts, who may not only afford protection to their own rog——s, but make it neceſſary even for the virtuous (unguarded by the laws,) to fly for ſhelter to them.—And for this protection, many tributes may be exacted,

exacted,—the conſequence of all which, might certainly be, a thorough perverſion of all law, and of courſe, a ſyſtem of violence, and oppreſſion; from which even men of the firſt fortunes, and beſt characters, might not be ſure of an exemption, without humbly kiſſing the rod of power, or making a better regulated country, the place of their reſidence; which laſt reſource hath been frequently adopted, to the immenſe loſs of Ireland.

And here, let it be conſidered, that before the paſſing the octennial bill, the great leaders, from the proſpect of parliaments continuing during the life of the k——g, were freed from all kind of check.—As the time of a new election was ſo uncertain, and appeared at ſo diſtant a period, they ſafely deſpiſed the ſenſe of the people, and their reſentments, at ſuch a future day. Whereas it is now to be hoped that thoſe leaders will find it neceſſary to affect a different conduct, as eight years is not a term of that length—but that a day may come when the remembrance of ill uſage may inſpirit the people—(at leaſt all good people) to vindicate the laws by an oppoſition to the invaders of them—and the conſequence of this memento may poſſibly produce ſomething like a regular plan of ſalutary police in every county, which in truth is the chiefeſt thing wanting to make Ireland a flouriſhing nation.

One ſeſſion over, will every day add greater ſtrength to this impreſſion—the proteſtant gentlemen of Irel—d are moſt loyal ſubjects to our auguſt ſovereign, (and were they left to themſelves, are cordially diſpoſed to ſupport go——t to the utmoſt abilities of the kingdom) and if the octennial act operates to the ſecuring the people's property, from the jobbs and illicit practices of the county ty——s, and their corrupt underling dependants, the nation will be able to ſpare

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a great deal more than it can at preſent—but under the preſſure of public grants to uſeleſs navigations, &c. &c. &c.—added to the grand j—y oppreſſions, it is wonderful the d—t of the n—n is not of greater magnitude.

Short p—ts we may reaſonably hope will reſtore the laws to their proper dignity—will ſtrengthen the proteſtant intereſt, by a certain increaſe of proteſtant freeholders; and will of courſe be an encouragement to every honeſt occupation, to induſtry, trade and manufacture.

We may in ſome degree flatter ourſelves that county leaders, inſtead of preſerving their influence by tolerating oppreſſive meaſures, will (if not from principle, at leaſt from prudence) be forced to adopt a milder plan.——If it had not been for the octennial act, the plan of oppreſſion muſt have become univerſal, and a fierce and conſtant war, be eternally carried on, againſt every go——r, upon his refuſal to ſubſcribe to the moſt ſhameful and abject terms.

The miniſters in England, who ſent over this act, for limiting the duration of parliaments, are moſt juſtly intitled to every eulogium that can flow from the moſt grateful hearts—and to our moſt gracious ſ——n, the Iriſhman, that doth not with humility, duty, and loyalty, acknowledge this teſtimony of his royal goodneſs to us, muſt be a traytor to his country, and deſervedly execrated by all good men.—Our noble governor merits every mark of our affection for his unremitting endeavours to forward the progreſs of this bill through every ſtage of the legiſlature—nor can we forget, that, to lord Lifford our preſent chan——r, who with ſuch firmneſs, and manly elocution, helped to carry it through the Houſe of Lords, the largeſt tribute of reſpect is due from the people of this kingdom.—And laſtly, I muſt be

be permitted to add, that the gentlemen who voted for this bill from upright hearts, and virtuous principles, and not from the hopes of its miſcarriage on the other ſide the water, may they meet with that portion of reward and protection, from government and people (on whom as tried and approved men both may ſafely rely) and to which their rectitude and patriotiſm give them the juſteſt claim.

Thus my friend went on, and I confeſs I was not a little affected by his diſcourſe—for all he uttered ſeemed to me to move from the beſt of hearts, and warmeſt ſocial affection.

Ld. F. Ireland hath indeed been long a precious jewel in the B——h diadem—and with proper ſkill, and attention, may be poliſhed, and improved to a value ineſtimable—but if the horrid ſyſtem you have been mentioning, ſhould have a longer continuance, it muſt induce the higheſt miſchiefs, and moſt poignant diſgraces on the B——h government, and the B——h conſtitution—for ſhould that be the caſe, the kingdom could never produce to the mother country the hundredth part of the advantages (which under a due execution of law and juſtice) it could not fail to do.

T. B—N. Let me aſk, if a B——h ſubject is to ſollicit for juſtice as he would for an alms? and if he hath a controverſy for property, or perhaps for every thing dear to him, is he to humble himſelf to a man, (excepting in lawleſs power every way his inferior) in order to obtain a fair and legal trial by an honeſt impartial jury? can trade flouriſh where debts are not recoverable?—where a *nulla bona* ſhall be returned on an execution againſt a man living in the utmoſt degree of pomp and magnificence? where on an execution againſt the lands of the debtor (though known to be poſſeſſed of many thouſands a year,) not an acre ſhall

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be found on the return—of which many inſtances were mentioned to me by my friend.

Ld. F. Our firſt attention, in my apprehenſion, ſhould be to our home dominions—for on their proſperity our ſafety muſt ultimately depend. The full population of thoſe, with induſtrious proteſtant inhabitants, together with the eſtabliſhment of a due and equal courſe of legal juſtice, ſhould be our primary object—Common ſenſe dictates it.—And whenever this work is perfected, our religion and liberties may defy the aſſaults of all the powers of Europe.

The gains of England from our American trade are undoubtedly of the utmoſt conſequence—and ſhould be purſued with all the prudence and ſteadineſs that the importance of them requires—but in order to ſteer a right courſe, it is neceſſary to conſider, whether this lucrative branch of commerce, doth not in a great meaſure depend on the coloniſts making uſe of the manufactures of G— B——n; and whether the future exiſtence of it, doth not depend on preventing the Americans from getting into another method of ſupplying themſelves—now it is certain, that laws of reſtraint, to be executed by the parties to be reſtrained, can never anſwer fully the intention of the law makers—and I am apprehenſive the true reaſon, why thoſe laws have hitherto operated, hath been owing to an abſolute incapability in the Americans for want of people, to enter into the manufactures of G— B——. But if theſe remote dominions ſhould ever come to be fully populated—it is much to be feared the Americans would pay little regard to home regulations—and of courſe the manufactures of the mother country, would be in the utmoſt peril of a moſt deſtructive amputation; beſides, if the connexion which ariſes from a barter of commodities ſhould once ceaſe, may not all connexions in proceſs of time

time (at the great diſtance theſe countries are placed from us) likewiſe ceaſe.—This is an alarming thought!—and the only probable means of obviating all the future dangers on that head, ſeem to me to be no other than running into a leſſer miſchief—and that is, by diſcouraging the population of that immenſe tract of country, that acceded to us by the laſt peace.—We had land enough in our poſſeſſion before that peace—better therefore, to let this immenſe territory continue a waſte, than by making grants of it at ſmall rents, to erect a great empire in ſo remote a region, that may at laſt end in our own deſtruction.

But with reſpect to Ireland, theſe reaſons can in no particular hold—for I——d is feeble in itſelf—can never have a fleet, can never retain any wealth they may get by trade, as it moſt certainly will ever be ſpent in England—can never machinate any thing to the diſadvantage of G— B——n, as the power of G— B——n is always at hand, and at their very door, to prevent any hurtful ſcheme—therefore the people of Ireland can never think of independence, or ſetting up for themſelves, without ſuppoſing them capable of acting againſt every principle of reaſon and intereſt. Beſides, there are a thouſand other cogent reaſons too trite to be here enumerated, that render all ſuppoſitions of that kind to the laſt degree ridiculous.

Ld. F. I have heard they have a law made by their own parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. which puts the queſtion out of all doubt—for by that law it is provided, that whoever is king of England is from that moment king of Ireland, and it is thereby made high treaſon to act or declare any thing to the contrary—and if I am rightly informed all the forfeitures in eighty-eight, were incurred in that kingdom under that very law,—which were there no other tye, would certainly be ſufficient

ſufficient to ſecure the dependance of Ireland on the crown of England.

This law therefore is the true *palladium* of Iriſh dependance, and not Poynings's law, as hath been long untruly and ignorantly imagined.

But there are many other ties, beſides what you have mentioned, as attachment to property, ariſing from two thirds of the landed eſtates of the nation (which were the forfeitures of forty-one and eighty-eight) being now in the hands of the proteſtants of Ireland, and conſequently, depending for title, on the ſupport of the proteſtant ſucceſſion—to which may be added—alliances, blood, laws, conſtitution, language, religion, &c. &c. &c. that the proteſtants of Ireland may and moſt certainly ought to be eſteemed, as loyal ſubjects to our auguſt ſovereign, and as firmly united to the crown and intereſts of Britain, as any people can poſſibly be—but now if you are not fatigued, I will beg a continuance of your obſervations, or if you chuſe to defer the reſt to another opportunity, you will be ſo good to fix the time and place, and I will be punctual to appointment.

T. B—N. Your convenience, my lord, I ſhall always make mine.

Ld. F. To morrow then at the ſame place and hour.

T. B—N. I will certainly attend your lordſhip—but hold, before we part, permit me to finiſh what I have further to add, relative to theſe grand jury powers—and firſt, I muſt inform your lordſhip, that in the laſt forty years no leſs than three millions and a half, have been raiſed by the grand juries of Ireland, of which ſum two thirds are ſuppoſed to have ſunk into private pockets, and as the eſtates of the country improve, 'tis highly probable, that ſum will be doubled in the next twenty years.

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Here is a diſorder that in the end muſt conſume the very vitals of the ſtate, if no remedy can be found out for it—and it ſeems to me that no means can ever prove effectual for that purpoſe, but a total repeal of all thoſe laws, that inveſted grand juries with ſuch exorbitant and unconſtitutional powers—and one would think, a ſingle ſerious moment would induce even thoſe gentlemen who at preſent exerciſe this heavy rule over the people, to rejoice in the abolition of them, as their children's children may feel this iron rod, when it hath got into the hands of other families, and have reaſon to execrate their anceſtors for erecting a tribunal, which neither they nor the nation will be able to bear—and which, hath long threatened perdition to all the rights of a free ſociety.

If it be aſked what ſuccedaneum is to take place? I ſhortly anſwer—from the words of my Iriſh friend—let each pariſh mend its own roads as is done in England—or if it be judged a more deſirable method—let no money exceeding ten pounds be raiſed without a tryal before a judge of aſſize upon due notice—for inſtance, in Ireland every county is divided into baronies—now ſuppoſe, a road in any barony wants to be repaired—let there be notice publiſhed in the time of divine ſervice from the clergyman's deſk, for three ſundays at leaſt in two pariſh churches, moſt neighbouring to the ſaid road, that at the next aſſizes there will be a trial by way of traverſe for money (to be raiſed on the ſaid barony) for the repair of the ſaid road, and proper notice to be given by the party applying for the money, to the ſheriff of the county, for the ſummoning a jury from the ſaid barony—and when a verdict is had—the judge who preſided at the tryal, to iſſue his *fiat* by way of execution, for the levying the ſum mentioned in the ſaid verdict—and as to bridges, &c. &c. the expences of which

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we will ſuppoſe to fall on the county at large, notices of ſix weeks at leaſt to be publiſhed in the Dublin Gazette, and the jury to be ſummoned out of the body of the county, and the execution to go in the ſame manner.

By a law of this kind (which may be eaſily framed) no money will be raiſed but what is abſolutely neceſſary; no petty baſh—s will fatten on the miſeries of the poor—the roads of the kingdom will be put under a proper police—Trade will increaſe, juſtice prevail, and none will be able to come into the temple of grand jury honour, but they muſt firſt paſs through the temple of virtue. And now, my good lord, I will wiſh you a good morning.

Ld. F. Adieu, my dear friend.

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